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CROPS AND MARKETS

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NEW PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO U.S. FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE

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 from the Foreign Agricultural Service, U.S.
 Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C.
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World Orange, Lemon Crops Down; Grapefruit Up Slightly. Foreign Agriculture Circular FCF 5-62.

Smaller World Coffee Crop Expected in 1962-63. Foreign Agriculture Circular FCOF 2-62.

Canadian Wheat Marketing. FAS-M-140.

Status of Cotton Purchase Authorizations Under Titles I and IV, P.L. 480. Foreign Agriculture Circular FC 12-62.

U.S. Trade in Poultry and Eggs, 1961. Foreign Agriculture Circular FPE 3-62.

World Rice Crop Close to Last Year's Record. Foreign Agriculture Circular FR 2-62

World Meat Production Rose 2 Percent in 1961. Foreign Agriculture Circular FLM 12-62.

World Mohair Production Continues to Rise. Foreign Agriculture Circular FW 1-62.

Milk Production and Utilization in Principal Countries in 1961. Foreign Agriculture Circular FD 3-62.

RHODESIA SHIPS FLUE-CURED TOBACCO TO THE U.S.S.R.

The first sizable shipment of tobacco on record moved from the Rhodesias-Nyasaland to the U.S.S.R. in March 1962. The shipment, consisting of nearly 3 million pounds of flue-cured leaf, was valued at the equivalent of only 12 cents per pound.

For the first 4 months of calendar 1962, exports of flue-cured tobacco from the Rhodesias-Nyasaland totaled 32.6 million pounds, compared with 24.8 million in January-April 1961. Major markets this year, aside from the U.S.S.R. included: the United Kingdom 9.6 million pounds; Belgium 4 million; West Germany 3.4 million; and Hong Kong 2.3 million. Shipments to the United States totaled 228,000 pounds of flue-cured scrap valued at about 15 cents per pound.

The Common Market countries combined, took 10.4 million pounds of Rhodesian flue-cured in January-April 1962. Of special significance was the 1.4 million pounds exported to Italy. (This was the first tobacco shipment to Italy since 22,000 pounds moved in 1954.)

TOBACCO, FLUE-CURED: Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland,
exports by country of destination, January-April, 1960-62

Destination	January-April		
	1960	1961	1962
	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
United Kingdom	8,386	11,505	9,553
Belgium.....	2,171	1,737	3,971
Germany, West.....	1,579	2,326	3,411
U.S.S.R.	---	---	2,945
Hong Kong.....	526	1,415	2,334
Netherlands.....	945	1,091	1,645
Italy.....	---	---	1,378
Malaya, Federation of.....	1,064	1,012	1,076
Singapore.....	1/	565	955
Austria.....	31	---	885
Australia.....	1,096	2,139	716
United States.....	2	---	228
Others.....	2,517	3,029	3,500
Total.....	18,317	24,819	32,597

1/ Included with Federation of Malaya.

Tobacco Intelligence, Commonwealth Economic Committee.

AUSTRALIA'S CIGARETTE OUTPUT DROPS SLIGHTLY

Cigarette output in Australia during the first 9 months of fiscal 1961-62 (July-March) totaled 13,979 million pieces--down slightly from the 14,086 million produced during the comparable period in fiscal 1960-61.

If the fourth quarter of the current fiscal year equals the 4,427 million pieces produced in April-June 1961, then output for fiscal 1961-62 totaled about 18,400 million pieces, compared with 18,513 million in fiscal 1960-61.

DENMARK'S TOBACCO IMPORTS NEAR RECORD

Denmark's duty-paid imports of unmanufactured tobacco in 1961 totaled 30.2 million pounds, exceeded only by the 1950 high of 30.5 million.

Imports last year were 11 percent greater than the 1960 level of 27.1 million pounds. Larger takings from the United States, Brazil, and Thailand more than offset reduced imports from the Rhodesias-Nyasaland, Greece, Indonesia, Turkey, Canada, and India.

TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED: Denmark, duty-paid imports by country of origin, 1959-61

Country of origin	1959	1960	1961
	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
United States.....	13,252	12,176	15,673
Brazil.....	5,917	5,694	6,501
Indonesia.....	3,697	3,717	3,653
Rhodesias-Nyasaland.....	2,325	2,250	2,091
Turkey	435	712	341
Thailand.....	306	188	299
Canada.....	122	237	149
Greece	161	725	85
Japan.....	27	36	27
Italy.....	7	24	10
India.....	398	281	6
Other.....	1,839	1,092	1,320
Total.....	28,486	27,132	30,155

Imports of U.S. leaf rose to 15.7 million pounds in 1961 from 12.2 million in 1960. The U.S. share of the Danish market last year represented 52 percent of total imports, compared with 44.9 and 46.5 percent during 1960 and 1959, respectively.

Takings of Brazilian leaf totaled 6.5 million pounds, compared with 5.7 million in 1960. Combined imports from Turkey and Greece, at 426,000 pounds, were about one-third the 1960 level of 1.4 million pounds. Takings from the Rhodesias-Nyasaland, India, Italy, Canada, and Japan were below the previous year.

ARGENTINA'S TOBACCO EXPORTS UP; IMPORTS DOWN

Argentina's exports of unmanufactured tobacco in 1961 totaled 7 million pounds, compared with 5.1 million for the previous year. Foreign shipments were exceeded only by 1946 and 1957 when exports were 10.2 and 7.4 million pounds, respectively.

TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED: Argentina, exports by country of destination, 1959-61

Country of destination	1959	1960	1961 <u>1/</u>
	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
France.....	23	2,493	2,664
Belgium	1,212	1,063	1,375
Germany, West	81	2	<u>2/</u> 1,249
Netherlands.....	168	147	656
Switzerland.....	225	436	407
United States.....	2	---	42
Others.....	362	918	649
Total.....	2,073	5,059	7,042
<u>1/</u> Preliminary, subject to revision. <u>2/</u> May include some quantities shipped to East Germany.			

France continued as the principal export market for Argentine tobaccos. Shipments to France last year totaled 2.7 million pounds, compared with 2.5 million in 1960. Both Belgium and the Netherlands stepped up their takings significantly from the previous year. Exports to West Germany totaled 1.2 million pounds, compared with only 2,390 in 1960. Shipments to the United States, at 42,000 pounds, were the largest since 1949.

Argentina's imports of unmanufactured tobacco, at 1.9 million pounds, were 44 percent smaller than the 1960 level of 3.5 million. Reduced takings from both Brazil and Paraguay more than offset increased imports from the United States, Greece, and Bulgaria. Combined imports from Brazil and Paraguay last year amounted to only 6,000 pounds, compared with 3.4 million in 1960. Takings of U.S. leaf, mainly burley and flue-cured, rose from 41,000 pounds in 1960 to 53,000 in 1961. Imports of oriental leaf from Greece and Bulgaria amounted to 1.6 and .3 million pounds, respectively.

NIGERIA'S TOBACCO IMPORTS UP

Nigeria's imports of unmanufactured tobacco during 1961, at 4.3 million pounds, were about 5 percent greater than the 4.1 million pounds imported in 1960. Larger imports from both the United States and the Rhodesias-Nyasaland were more than enough to offset reduced takings from India.

TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED: Nigeria, imports by country of origin 1959-61

Country of origin	1959	1960	1961
	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
United States.....	3,125	2,838	2,947
Rhodesias-Nyasaland.....	1,087	460	1,023
India.....	730	824	348
Others.....	4	3	3
Total.....	4,946	4,125	4,321

Nigeria Trade Summary, December 1961.

Imports of U.S. leaf, at 2.9 million pounds, were slightly larger than the 1960 level of 2.8 million. Black Fat comprised about three-fourths of total U.S. shipments with the remainder consisting of flue-cured. Imports of Rhodesian leaf rose to 1 million pounds from .5 million in 1960 but were slightly below the 1.1 million imported in 1959. Takings of Indian leaf totaled 348,000 pounds, compared to 824,000 for the previous year.

INDIA'S LEAF TOBACCO IMPORTS LARGER THAN IN 1960

India's imports of leaf tobacco during 1961, at 2 million pounds, were nearly four times larger than the relatively small quantity of .5 million pounds imported during 1960. However, last year's imports were still considerably below the 1951-55 annual average of 4.2 million pounds.

Imports last year consisted mainly of U.S. flue-cured, along with a small quantity of Jaffna tobacco from Ceylon.

CANADA ANNOUNCES NEW LAMB PRICE SUPPORTS

On July 1, the Canadian Minister of Agriculture announced a deficiency payment plan to replace the present offer-to-purchase program which is used to support lamb prices.

The program will be in effect for the period July 1, 1962, to March 31, 1963, and will support producer prices at C\$ 18.80 per 100 pounds live weight basis. Payments to producers will be based on the difference between the national average market price and the national support price. It will apply on Choice and Good lambs in the 36 to 56 pound carcass weight range.

The Minister of Agriculture has also announced that a premium payment will be given producers to stimulate the production of high quality lamb. The premium which had been paid only on Choice and Good lambs in Class 1 has now been extended to include Class 2 lamb in both grades. The premium is C\$2.00 per carcass on Choice lambs and C\$1.00 on Good lambs.

NEW ZEALAND MEAT SHIPMENTS TO THE UNITED STATES

Five ships are scheduled to leave New Zealand in August with 20,720,000 pounds of meat for the United States.

Ship	Sailing date	Destination	Quantity
			1,000 pounds
Indian Reefer.....	August 9	West Coast	3,360
Cap Finisterre.....	" 16	" "	3,360
Monterey.....	" 21	" "	360
Wharanui.....	August 16	East Coast	1,344
Port Phillip.....	" 31	" "	12,320

COLOMBIA MAY ESTABLISH NATIONAL MEAT INSPECTION SYSTEM

Colombia is progressing towards establishment of a national meat inspection system so it can export canned meats to the United States and other countries.

A committee has been selected from the Planning Commission and the Ministries of Agriculture and Public Health to prepare a proposed code for this purpose. Colombia has a good potential in the meat canning industry and probably will be able to effectively compete in the world market.

The major deterrent to development of an export trade is lack of a national meat inspection system. Major importing countries, such as the United States, will not accept exports from countries which do not have meat inspection on a nationwide basis.

RHODESIA-NYASALAND FEDERATION IS LIMITED
MARKET FOR U.S. LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

The Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland is an exporter of fresh and frozen meat, canned meat, meat extracts, and hides; and is self-sufficient in lard.

Imports of livestock products are confined to tallow, sausage casings, mutton, and some canned meats. Import controls, through licensing, are in force for all fresh meat, lard, and canned meats (except beef).

Breeding stock, tankage, and hides and skins may enter duty free from any source, subject only to veterinary and sanitary regulations. Tallow, hydrogenated animal shortenings, and lard imported from the United States enter at a disadvantage because of preferential duty treatment accorded to Australia and New Zealand as members of the Commonwealth. U.S. tallow is dutiable at 5 percent, while that of commonwealth countries enters duty free. Tallow imports in 1960 and 1961 averaged over 20 million pounds. The duty on sausage casings is 10 percent to GATT countries, including the United States and Commonwealth suppliers alike. Non-GATT and Iron Curtain countries face higher duties on all animal products except hides, tankage, and breeding stock.

The United States is the major supplier of casings to the Federation and a significant supplier of tallow, shipping in about 1/8 of the 22 million pounds imported in 1961. Aside from casings, tallow, and occasional purchases of breeding stock, little else in the way of livestock products, is imported from the United States. If Commonwealth preferences were abolished at some future date, possibly as a result of U.K. accession to the EEC, there would be increased market possibilities for U.S. livestock products in the Federation.

AUSTRALIAN MEAT SHIPMENTS
TO THE UNITED STATES

The Gudrun Bakke left Australia June 23, 1962, with 607,040 pounds of beef for the United States--288,960 pounds for Seattle, 67,200 for Portland, 47,040 for Los Angeles, and 203,840 for San Francisco.

The ship is scheduled to arrive at Seattle August 12; Portland August 16; Los Angeles August 28; and San Francisco September 9. The cities mentioned indicate location of purchaser and usually the port of arrival and general market area. The meat, however, may be diverted to other areas for sale.

MOROCCAN PRODUCERS OF CRIN VEGETAL
REQUEST GOVERNMENT PRICE SUPPORT

The Association of Moroccan Fibre Cooperatives has asked the government for price supports for the crin vegetal industry (curled palmetto fiber used in stuffing and padding).

Crin vegetal is an important export crop for Morocco, but exports fell from a 1958-1960 level of 220.5 million pounds to only 193.1 million in 1961. The prospect of a further diminishing demand and stronger competition with other vegetable fibers and synthetics in the European market is causing concern in the industry.

The largest loss in exports was a drop of 18 percent to West Germany, which took only 78.9 million pounds in 1961 compared with 96.7 million the preceding year. New sales were made to several Soviet bloc countries, but their total was considerably less than the loss to West Germany.

PAKISTAN ANNOUNCES NEW MINIMUM EXPORT PRICES OF RAW JUTE

The Government of Pakistan has adjusted existing prices of raw jute.

Taking into account the likely demand and supply position during the next season and to assure adequate returns to the growers, the following new minimum export prices f.o.b. Chittagong, became effective July 1, 1962.

Variety and grade	:	U.S. cents
	:	per
	:	pound
Dundee Firsts	:	16.9
Dundee Lightnings	:	15.6
Dundee Hearts	:	14.8
Mill Red.	:	13.8
Mill Firsts	:	12.9
Export Firsts	:	11.9
Export Lightnings	:	10.6
Export Hearts	:	9.1
Dacca Tossa 2/3	:	16.4
Dacca Tossa 5	:	12.8
Dacca Tossa 6	:	11.9
Crack Tossa 2/3	:	14.4
Crack Tossa 4	:	12.8
Dundee Tossa 2/3	:	12.5
Dundee Tossa 4	:	11.9
Outport Tossa 2/3	:	11.2
Outport Tossa 4	:	10.0

INDIAN BUFFER STOCK PURCHASES OF RAW JUTE TEMPORARILY DISCONTINUED

Buffer stock purchases of raw jute in India, which began in mid-April, were temporarily suspended in mid-June.

(Continued)

The Jute Buffer Stock Association was formed to stabilize raw jute prices which have been subject to considerable fluctuation. Allotment of quotas to mills for buffer stock purchases totaled about 90 million pounds valued at \$5.9 million during the 2 months of purchase.

During the same period, mill purchases were equal to about 5 months' consumption. The combined effect of these purchases was a substantial clearing of stocks in upcountry markets and the stabilizing of the price at about 6.9 cents a pound (based on Assam bottoms) as against the Indian Government's proposed minimum of 7.7 cents. It is well above the prevailing purchase price in Pakistan. Further purchases will be resumed if the market warrants.

Medium and high quality jute remains comparatively scarce and brings premium prices. These qualities have indirectly supported prices of lower grades.

SUPPLEMENTARY SUGAR LEGISLATION FOR ARGENTINA AND DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

On July 20 the President signed the so-called "Honey Bee" Bill (P.L. 87539) giving the President authority to allocate 150,000 short tons annually through December 31, 1964, to countries of the Western Hemisphere, and to reduce the Cuban reserve of 1,634,121 tons by that amount.

According to the President's letter published in the Congressional Record of July 13, a quota of 20,000 short tons was recommended for Argentina and 130,000 additional tons for the Dominican Republic, recognizing economic need.

Half of these quantities would be available for assignment for the last half of 1962. This introduces Argentina as a new country in the list of quota holders on the U.S. market and increases the Dominican Republic quota to 319,804 short tons.

ETHIOPIAN COFFEE EXPORTS UP

During the first 9 months of 1961-62 (Ethiopian year September 11 to September 10) Ethiopia exported 50,508 metric tons of coffee (841,800 bags of 132.276 lbs.).

This compares with 46,789 metric tons (779,800 bags of 132.276 lbs.) exported in 1960-61, and is an increase of 7.9 percent for the current year. With a constant monthly increase over the previous year, it is quite likely exports will reach 1 million bags during 1961-62.

Ethiopia's coffee exports totaled \$37,448,932 in 1961, 51.3 percent of the value of all exports. Coffee purchases by the United States accounted for \$26,981,497 worth, 72 percent of total coffee exports.

IRAQI DATE EXPORT
SHIFT CONTINUES

Iraqi shipments of dates to the United States in the 1961-62 marketing season were the smallest in many years, according to preliminary Iraqi statistics.

Exports to the United States, Iraq's main market for the highest priced dates, declined to 9,425 short tons in 1961-62 from 15,644 tons in 1960-61. They were less than half the 19,273-ton average for the 5 seasons 1953-54 through 1957-58.

On the other hand, shipments to Communist China increased to 58,422 tons. In the 5-year period, 1953-54 through 1957-58, Iraq exported only negligible quantities to China. China's purchases are confined to low-priced, low quality dates. India continues as a major outlet for such dates. Though the Soviet Union's takings of Iraqi dates decreased last season, they were still much higher than was normally the case a few years ago.

According to unconfirmed reports, the Iraqi date crop will be above last year and there will be particularly greater availability of Hallawis, a preferred variety in United States. Opening new-crop quotations for the United States will reportedly be about the same as those prevailing in the latter part of the 1961-62 season. It is also reported that shipments will be only of select quality rather than GAQ (General Average Quality) in 1962-63 in order to avoid further heavy rejections by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration.

DATES, DRIED: Exports from Iraq by country of destination,
season through March 31, 1960, and 1961

Destination	Season beginning September 1	
	1960	1961
	Short tons	Short tons
Australia.....	3,277	2,836
Canada.....	4,695	4,753
Ceylon.....	3,924	8,377
China.....	36,822	58,422
Egypt.....	5,478	9,447
India.....	49,934	56,450
Syria.....	21,076	23,479
United Kingdom.....	6,429	8,019
U.S.S.R.....	25,877	17,637
United States.....	15,644	9,425
Other.....	43,997	26,777
Total.....	217,153	225,622

INDIAN CASHEW EXPORTS WILL CONTINUE HEAVY

India's 1962 supply of cashews is estimated at 204,000 short tons, 14,000 tons below 1961 but about 12,000 tons above 1960.

CASHEW NUTS: India, supply and distribution 1960-61, and preliminary 1962

Item	1960	1961	Preliminary 1962
	Short tons		
Beginning stocks.....	2,500	---	13,000
Production.....	80,000	73,000	73,000
Imports.....	109,300	145,000	118,000
Total supply.....	191,800	218,000	204,000
Domestic disappearance.....	5,500	5,500	5,500
Exports <u>1/</u>	<u>1/1,707,139</u>	1,803,624	1,800,000
Ending stocks.....	---	13,000	---
Total distribution.....	191,800	218,000	204,000

1/ Kernels in 50-pound cases; 1 short ton of raw nuts yields about 469 pounds of packed kernels.

Cashew production in India is estimated at 73,000 short tons for 1962, the same as 1961 but 7,000 tons below 1960. The 1962 African cashew crop is reported to be small this season, and is estimated at about 125,000 tons of which about 118,000 tons will be available for export to India. In 1961, India imported 145,000 tons of cashews from Africa.

India's exports of cashew kernels in 1961--1,803,624 cases (50 pounds net)--were record large. Kernel exports in 1962 are expected to be about the same as last year.

CASHEW KERNELS: India, exports by country of destination, 1960-61

Destination	1960	1961
	50-pound cases	50-pound cases
United States.....	1,170,542	1,117,873
U.S.S.R.....	232,992	167,312
Other Communist Bloc.....	50,200	30,415
United Kingdom.....	113,429	149,340
Canada.....	60,360	71,773
Australia.....	53,000	58,087
Others.....	26,616	208,824
Total.....	1,707,139	1,803,624

Indian trade sources report that the average price paid for African raw cashews during 1961 was \$136 per short ton, c.i.f. Cochin, compared with \$158 in 1960. In June 1962, the price for African raw nuts was reported at \$129 per ton. The average price paid for Indian raw cashews was \$145 per ton in 1961 compared with \$168 in 1960.

The average price received for packed kernels was about 49.5 cents per pound, c.&f. New York in 1961, down about 5 cents from the 1960 average, according to Indian trade sources. Kernel prices are expected by the Indian trade to stabilize around 46-47 cents per pound.

LARGER POULTRY PRODUCTION MEANS GREATER DEMAND FOR FEED GRAINS

The uptrend in feed grains imports in Western Europe has been strongly supported by increases in production of poultry, along with cattle and hogs (Foreign Crops and Market, May 28 and June 11).

Principal producing countries in this area registered a 2,932 million-pounds output of poultry meat in 1961 which represents a 57 percent gain over 1957 production.

The Netherlands poultry meat production in 1961 totaled 215 million pounds and showed a 105 percent gain over the 1957 output. France produced approximately 855 million pounds (up 18 percent); West Germany 240 million pounds (up 45 percent); Belgium-Luxembourg 154 million pounds (up 60 percent); Italy 639 million pounds (up 59 percent); Denmark 176 million pounds (up 247 percent); and the United Kingdom 652 million pounds (up 108 percent).

U.S. RICE EXPORTS DOWN

U.S. rice exports from August 1961 through May 1962 declined 9 percent from the same period of the preceding year.

Exports in terms of milled rice were 17,599,000 cwt. (100 pounds) as against 19,348,00 cwt. shipped in the corresponding months of 1961. A sharp drop in shipments to Pakistan and Cuba accounted for much of the decline.

Exports to several countries in Europe rose sharply--namely West Germany and United Kingdom--but shipments to the Netherlands were lower. Exports to countries in Africa increased 54 percent, principally to Ghana and Republic of Congo.

Rice exports in May, at 2,229,000 cwt., were 200,000 more than in May a year earlier. Principal gains were in shipments to South Vietnam, Ghana, Liberia, other countries in Africa, the United Kingdom, West Germany, and Canada.

(Table on next page.)

RICE 1/: United States exports 2/ to specified countries, May 1962 with comparisons

Country of destination	August-July		August-May		May	
	1959-60	1960-61	1960-61	1961-62	1961	1962
	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
Western Hemisphere:						
Canada	283	233	207	629	19	141
Bahamas	64	71	58	62	4	8
Cuba	3,101	216	216	0	0	0
Jamaica	26	54	52	65	5	4
Mexico	278	189	171	38	16	0
Netherlands Antilles	82	110	92	76	13	5
Chile	205	209	187	107	8	13
Venezuela	163	67	62	58	15	5
Other countries	3/1,090	476	390	241	167	19
Total	5,292	1,625	1,435	1,276	247	195
Europe:						
Belgium-Luxembourg	341	229	204	223	24	4
Germany, West	702	1,056	842	1,809	161	190
Netherlands	575	647	630	506	32	46
Poland	83	52	52	0	0	0
Spain	75	45	45	0	0	0
Sweden	58	65	62	54	1	2
Switzerland	39	57	46	71	4	2
United Kingdom	505	567	481	765	38	107
Yugoslavia	122	120	120	0	4/	0
Other countries	210	198	164	73	2	16
Total	2,710	3,036	2,646	3,501	262	367
Asia:						
Hong Kong	234	211	211	83	4/	0
India	4,619	5,728	5,728	3,175	0	0
Indonesia	3,357	2,697	2,675	2,799	316	289
Iraq	361	55	27	591	4	3
Israel	111	157	94	120	0	0
Nansei and Nanpo Islands ...	394	405	264	609	7	24
Pakistan	174	2,897	2,897	0	728	0
Saudi Arabia	89	130	118	278	10	18
Other countries	1,570	1,052	952	5/1,653	6/174	7/706
Total	10,909	13,332	12,966	9,308	1,239	1,040
Africa:						
Congo, Republic of	6	279	219	429	33	1
Other Western Africa	58	148	148	697	0	146
Ghana	177	745	603	1,128	24	222
Liberia	432	477	358	418	60	127
Nigeria	28	30	26	19	1	1
South Africa, Republic of ...	307	981	688	669	118	121
Other countries	8/587	231	197	84	34	2
Total	1,595	2,891	2,239	3,444	270	620
Oceania	64	69	62	70	11	7
Others	7	0	0	0	0	0
Total	20,577	20,953	19,348	17,599	2,029	2,229

1/ Includes small quantity of rough rice in milled equivalent. 2/ Includes Section 416 donations through April 1962 only. 3/ 734,000 to Peru. 4/ Less than 500 cwt. 5/ 1,026,000 to South Vietnam; 267,000 to Syria and 242,000 to Kuwait. 6/ 165,000 to Turkey. 7/ 666,000 to South Vietnam. 8/ 447,000 to Egypt.

BRITAIN TO CHANGE FOWL PEST CONTROL PROGRAM

The British Government has announced that at the close of the fiscal year ending March 31, 1963 it will discontinue paying farmers for birds destroyed because of fowl pest (Newcastle Disease) infestation. A subsidized vaccination program using dead virus will be substituted for the slaughter method of control. No change in regulations against imports of U.S. fresh poultry is expected.

BELGIUM INCREASES CERTAIN FEED GRAIN IMPORT LICENSE TAXES

On July 1 Belgium increased its import license taxes on barley and rye by 33 percent, and the corresponding taxes on corn and grain sorghums by 40 and 60 percent, respectively.

The Belgian government had just reduced the import license taxes on these grains last April, and at that time also reduced the tax on oats. On July 1, 1962, the oats import tax was left unchanged.

FEED GRAINS: Belgium, import license taxes

Grain	Old tax	New tax	Old tax	New tax
	Belgian francs per quintal	Belgian francs per quintal	U.S. dollars per bushel	U.S. dollars per bushel
Barley.....	60	80	.26	.35
Rye.....	60	80	.31	.41
Corn.....	100	140	.51	.71
Grain sorghums.....	100	160	.51	.82

MILK PRODUCTION CONTINUES RISE IN WEST GERMANY

Milk production in West Germany continued upward in the first quarter, 1962. Production was 10,666 million pounds, a 3 percent increase over comparable 1961. About 75 percent of production went to dairy plants for fluid use, and for further processing.

Sales for fluid consumption were slightly higher. Overall production of dairy products showed a marked increase over the earlier year, although output of some of the major products declined. Among these were dried whole milk and evaporated and condensed skim milk, both down 26 percent, and cheese, just under the 1961 level.

Production of butter was up 5 percent to 234 million pounds. Output of nonfat dry milk increased 15 percent to 41 million pounds, that of canned whole milk 32 percent to 231 million pounds.

GERMAN BUTTER TENDER ANNOUNCED

The West German Government has just announced a butter import tender. No quotas were disclosed, but the tender authorizes imports of U.S. butter. It is highly improbable that the quota for the U.S. involves any substantial quantity.

JAPAN GETS CREDIT FOR U.S. COTTON PURCHASES

On July 19, the Export-Import Bank of Washington announced authorization of a \$60 million loan to Japan for the purchase of about 430,000 bales of U.S. cotton in the 1962-63 crop year. This credit is sufficient to finance roughly one-third of the expected purchases of U.S. cotton by Japan. All sales of U.S. cotton to Japan are for dollars.

The credit will be available to cotton spinners through the Bank of Tokyo and 11 other banks in Japan for one year beginning August 1, 1962. Purchase contracts for U.S. cotton entered into on and after April 1, 1962, are eligible.

This is the fifteenth loan to Japan approved by the Ex-Im Bank for purchase of U.S. cotton. Prior to this credit, over 4 million bales of cotton have been exported from the United States to Japan under this method of financing.

CANADIAN COTTON CONSUMPTION DECLINES IN JUNE

Consumption of cotton in Canada, based on the number of bales opened by mills, totaled 30,000 bales (500 pounds gross) in June, compared with 37,000 in May and 31,000 in June 1961. Much of the decline in June 1962 may be attributed to seasonal factors, since mill use in Canada has declined during June in nearly every year since World War II.

Cotton consumption during the first 11 months of the current season amounted to 375,000 bales--14 percent above the 328,000 bales used in the same months of 1960-61, and the average rate of consumption during the same period of the past 5 seasons.

EGYPT'S 1962-63 COTTON ACREAGE LOWER

According to the first official estimate released recently by the government, the acreage planted to cotton for harvest in Egypt during the 1962-63 season totaled 1,720,000 acres. This is substantially below 1961-62 acreage of 2,062,000 acres, and the annual average of 1,949,000 acres in the past 5 seasons.

Based on early season reports, the 1962-63 crop in Egypt could approximate 1,800,000 bales if the average yield reaches the 1956-60 average of 498 pounds of lint per acre, rather than the unusually low figure of 360 pounds last season. This output would exceed last season's crop, which was greatly reduced by insects and weather, by 258,000 bales or 17 percent.

The current crop is progressing satisfactorily, with infestation of leaf worms held to a minimum by hand removal of insect egg masses from the leaves of the cotton plants. Supplies of insecticides reportedly have been distributed for use in the event that their use becomes necessary.

U.S. EXPORTS OF EDIBLE OILS TO REACH RECORD 1.9 BILLION POUNDS

U.S. exports of cottonseed and soybean oil in the October, 1961-September, 1962 marketing year are expected to attain a new high of 1.9 billion pounds. This will be about 75 percent more than last year and 30 percent above the previous peak of 2 years ago. Exports during the first half of the current marketing year were relatively low but since then have picked up sharply.

As recently as 4 to 6 weeks ago, there was some doubt in the trade whether the estimate would be reached because of the slowness in the movement of oil to Pakistan and Spain. These doubts now have been resolved.

Earlier this year, about 154 million pounds of vegetable oils were programed to Pakistan under Title I, Public Law 480 Purchase Authorization 15-87. (Because of declining prices, Pakistan obtained more oil, perhaps as much as 183 million pounds under this authorization). The final delivery date was June 30, 1962 and most of it was not lifted until June. About 15 million pounds did not meet the deadline but this oil was permitted to move out in July since a labor stoppage prevented ship loading.

(Table on following page; text continued on Page 20)

SOYBEANS, EDIBLE OILS, AND OILSEED CAKE AND MEALS: U. S. exports, year beginning October 1, 1959 and 1960; month of May 1961 and 1962; October-May 1960-61 and 1961-62

Item	Unit	1959-60				May				October-May			
		:	:	:	:	1961 1/	1962 1/	1960-61 1/	1961 1/	1960-61 1/	1961-62 1/	1961 1/	1961-62 1/
Soybeans.....	Million bushels	:	:	:	:	141.4	130.0	11.4	12.7	104.2	117.3	:	:
Oil equivalent.....	Million pounds	:	:	:	:	1,552.4	1,428.1	125.6	139.6	1,143.7	1,288.3	:	:
Meal equivalent.....	1,000 short tons	:	:	:	:	3,287.1	3,056.5	268.9	298.7	2,447.8	2,757.4	:	:
Edible oils:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Soybean.....	Million pounds	:	:	:	:	952.8	2/ 721.2	3/ 29.5	4/ 105.8	5/ 459.6	6/ 691.9	:	:
Cottonseed.....	do.	:	:	:	:	503.3	7/ 369.4	8/ 41.7	9/ 43.3	10/ 305.9	11/ 345.6	:	:
Total.....	do.	:	:	:	:	1,456.1	1,090.6	71.2	149.1	765.5	1,037.5	:	:
Cakes and Meals:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Soybeans.....	1,000 short tons	:	:	:	:	648.7	589.7	42.1	97.1	401.7	767.4	:	:
Cottonseed.....	do.	:	:	:	:	140.2	46.0	.6	.1	37.1	2.9	:	:
Linseed.....	do.	:	:	:	:	62.6	31.0	---	12/	26.2	11.7	:	:
Total 13/.....	do.	:	:	:	:	867.0	670.7	42.7	97.2	469.0	782.2	:	:

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Includes an estimated 20.8 million pounds exported under foreign donations programs. 3/ Includes an estimated 7.4 million pounds exported under foreign donations programs (Titles II and III). 4/ Includes an estimated 11.4 million pounds exported under foreign donations programs. 5/ Includes an estimated 11.8 million pounds exported under foreign donations programs (Titles II and III). 6/ Includes an estimated 152.0 million pounds exported under foreign donations programs (Titles II and III). 7/ Includes an estimated 13.6 million pounds exported under foreign donations programs. 8/ Includes an estimated 3.8 million pounds exported under foreign donations programs. 9/ Includes an estimated 5.2 million pounds exported under foreign donations programs. 10/ Includes an estimated 7.8 million pounds exported under foreign donations programs (Titles II and III). 11/ Includes an estimated 69.8 million pounds exported under foreign donations programs (Titles II and III). 12/ Less than 50 tons. 13/ Includes peanut cake and meal and small quantities of other cakes and meals.

Compiled from records of the Bureau of the Census and U.S.D.A. estimates.

PHILIPPINES EXPORT MORE DESICCATED
COCONUT IN FIRST HALF OF 1962

Philippine exports of desiccated coconut during the first six months of 1962 were 10 per cent higher than in the corresponding semester of 1961. In the January-June period of 1962 exports totaled 26,141 short tons as opposed to 23,669 tons in January-June 1961.

In June 1962 exports were 6,652 tons; nearly one-fifth more than in either May 1962 (5,618 tons) or June 1961 (5,577 tons).

Exports during calendar year 1961 increased 2.5 percent from 1960.

DESICCATED COCONUT: Philippine Republic, exports by country of destination, calendar years 1960-61, June 1961 and 1962 and January-June 1961-62

Country of destination	June		January-June		January-December	
	1961 1/	1962 1/	1961 1/	1962 1/	1960 1/	1961 1/
	----- Short tons -----					
North America:						
United States 2/.....	5,084	5,761	21,914	22,563	56,610	58,815
Atlantic Coast.....	(4,172)	(3,798)	(16,574)	(16,289)	(44,115)	(44,701)
Pacific Coast.....	(654)	(927)	(3,727)	(4,162)	(9,569)	(9,758)
Canada.....	27	82	180	291	577	523
Total.....	5,111	5,843	22,094	22,854	57,187	59,338
South America:						
Venezuela.....	10	---	25	33	5	30
Unspecified.....	---	---	---	15	5	---
Total.....	10	---	25	48	10	30
Europe:						
Belgium.....	---	---	5	---	43	17
Denmark.....	5	60	32	122	68	67
France.....	---	5	10	10	15	18
Germany, West.....	---	189	403	486	1,878	1,452
Ireland.....	---	---	20	17	10	65
Italy.....	---	---	---	---	180	---
Netherlands.....	29	12	75	42	284	172
Norway.....	6	---	11	49	20	23
Spain.....	---	27	110	38	131	358
Sweden.....	11	---	34	34	22	72
United Kingdom.....	40	40	153	283	77	264
Unspecified.....	---	15	---	3/ 152	1,010	---
Total.....	91	348	853	1,233	3,738	2,508
Africa:						
South Africa, Republic of.....	8	22	50	113	56	87
Asia:						
Hong Kong.....	---	---	1	124	---	64
Japan.....	---	---	5	3	3	9
Total.....	---	---	6	127	3	73
Oceania:						
Australia.....	345	437	601	1,484	573	967
New Zealand.....	12	2	40	282	---	98
Total.....	357	439	641	1,766	573	1,065
Grand total.....	5,577	6,652	23,669	26,141	61,567	63,101

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Includes Gulf Coast, Great Lake ports, Hawaii and Puerto Rico.

3/ Includes 25 tons to United Kingdom/Germany optional discharge.

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Official Business

U.S. EXPORTS OF EDIBLE OIL- (Continued from Page 17)

Spurred by a tight Spanish edible oil situation and attracted by low U.S. prices, Spain in July bought large quantities of U.S. soybean oil.

The heavy movement of edible oil under Title I, as well as record exports for dollars will offset the reduced shipment under the donations program. These exports will fall at least 150 million pounds below the 450 million forecast at the beginning of the current marketing year.

Exports of soybeans and oilseed cakes and meal in May (the latest month for which data are available) continued heavy and the totals for the October, 1961-May, 1962 period were much higher than for the same months of the preceding marketing year.